

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS
LITTLE ROCK DIVISION**

DAVID A. STEBBINS

PLAINTIFF

v.

NO. 4:16-CV-545-JM

**STATE OF ARKANSAS, ARKANSAS
REHABILITATION SERVICES, AND
AMY JONES**

DEFENDANT

**BRIEF IN SUPPORT OF DEFENDANTS' RESPONSE IN OPPOSITION TO
PLAINTIFF'S SECOND MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT (D.E. 79)**

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff David Stebbins filed this action alleging discrimination and retaliation claims, under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983¹, against the State of Arkansas, Arkansas Rehabilitation Services (“ARS”), and Amy Jones, manager of the Northwest Arkansas District 1 of ARS.

Stebbins alleges that the Defendants discriminated against him based on his disabilities, in violation of Title II of the ADA, by denying his request for funds to assist him in attend college. He alleges the Defendants denied his funding requests in retaliation for his multiple civil lawsuits. Further, he asserts a § 1983 claim against Amy Jones claiming that her denial of his request for funding was in retaliation for him exercising his First Amendment right to engage in protected activity, i.e., his disability-discrimination litigation history. Stebbins bases his claims on the following: (a) he has filed numerous lawsuits regarding his civil rights; (b) the Defendants were aware of his litigation history; (c) he was deemed

¹ Stebbins’ § 1983 claim against Defendant Jones for damages was dismissed on July 27, 2017. (DE 55)

ineligible for services without being examined by a Licensed Document Examiner; (d) no reasonable accommodation was considered; (e) he made good grades from 2008 – 2010; thereby establishing he was likely to succeed in school; and (e) the Defendants fabricated the accountings of his inappropriate and hostile behavior. (DE 79 & 82)

Stebbins will not be able to establish a prima facie case of discrimination, retaliation, or First Amendment violation. For these reasons, Stebbins' motion should be denied in its entirety.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

Summary judgment is to be “rendered forthwith if the pleadings, depositions, answers to interrogatories and admissions on file, together with the affidavits, if any, show that there is no genuine issue as to any material fact and that the moving party is entitled to a judgment as a matter of law.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(c). The initial burden is on the moving party to demonstrate the absence of a genuine issue of material fact requiring the trier of fact to resolve the dispute in favor of one party or the other. *Celotex Corp. v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 323 (1986); *Anderson v. Liberty Lobby, Inc.*, 477 U.S. 242, 250 (1986). An issue of fact is material only if the fact could affect the outcome of the case under governing law. *Anderson*, 477 U.S. at 248. The non-moving party must establish that there is a genuine issue of material fact in order to survive a motion for summary judgment. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322; *Matsushita Elec. Indus. Co., Ltd. v. Zenith Radio Corp.*, 475 U.S. 574, 585-86 (1986).

To establish the existence of a genuine issue, the non-moving party must produce “specific facts showing that there is a genuine issue for trial.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 56(e); *Matsushita*, 475 U.S. at 587.

The evidence clearly establishes that, given Stebbins’ version of events, there remains a dispute of material facts; thus defeating his motion for summary judgment.

III. DEFENDANTS’ STATEMENT OF UNDISPUTED MATERIAL FACTS

Defendants incorporate by reference, as if stated word for word herein, their own Statement of Undisputed Material Facts (“SUMF”) and the supporting exhibits filed in support of their Response in Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion for Summary Judgment. Each reference to exhibits made herein, will be to exhibits attached to their Response in Opposition to Plaintiff’s Motion.

IV. ARGUMENTS

A. Stebbins has failed to establish a *prima facie* claim of retaliation.

A *prima facie* case under the ADA’s anti-retaliation provisions requires Stebbins to show that: (1) he engaged in a statutorily protected activity; (2) an adverse action was taken against him; and (3) a causal connection between the adverse action and the protected activity. *Amir v. St. Louis Univ.*, 184 F.3d 1017, 1025 (8th Cir. 1999). Stebbins will be unable to satisfy his burden.

Defendants do not dispute that Stebbins can satisfy the first element – he engaged in a statutorily protected activity. Defendants admit that, over the years, Stebbins has filed a number of lawsuits in various courts.

With regard to the second element – an adverse action was taken against him – Defendants do not dispute this either. Stebbins applied for ARS assistance and did not receive the funds requested. Defendants believe that Stebbins, and this Court, would construe the denial of funds as an adverse action.

Defendants do, however, dispute that Stebbins can satisfy the third element - a causal connection between the adverse action and the protected activity. In his Motion and Brief, Stebbins alleges he filed a number of civil lawsuits, that the Defendants didn't like his filing of lawsuits or took offense to them (his reasoning for the alleged dislike is unclear), and that his litigation history was clearly a factor in their decision to deny him funding through ARS.

In support of his claim, Stebbins references the Psychological Examiner's Report, dated December 14, 2015, in which she states the following pertaining to her "Records Review":

Treatment records indicated Mr. Stebbins feels he is chronically targeted by the government and law enforcement because he "has the brains to be a leader and change things." He acknowledged perseverative thoughts regarding this issue. A search of public records revealed multiple lawsuits filed by Mr. Stebbins against his parents, Wal-Mart, the U of A, and federal judges. Causes of action were mainly civil rights and discrimination. (**Ex. A - ARS 85**)

Stebbins does not offer an explanation as to why or to what extent he believes his prior lawsuits played a role in Ms. Johnson's Conclusions and Recommendations. It appears he is basing his opinion on the mere fact that her report contained a mention of the lawsuits and that was it. Stebbins' beliefs are not evidence.

Leslie Johnson is a Licensed Psychological Examiner. (**Ex. B**) She has performed approximately 200+ record reviews for Arkansas Rehabilitation Services.

(**Ex. B**) On December 15, 2015, at the request of Amy Jones, ARS District 1 Manager, Ms. Johnson conducted a records review on David A. Stebbins. The reason for her review was to assist Ms. Jones in determining the feasibility of VR (vocational Rehabilitation) services/training. (**Ex. B**) Ms. Johnson reviewed Stebbins' medical and mental health records from St. Bernard's Healthcare and Behavioral Healthcare in Jonesboro dated April 24 – 30, 2015. (**Ex. A - ARS 85**) She also reviewed some of his ARS Client Contact Notes. (**Ex. A - ARS 86**)

According to the medial records she reviewed, Stebbins reportedly attempted suicide after he sued his father and lost. His records indicated he was arrested in 2011 for assaulting his father. They also indicated he was kicked out of the U of A for making threatening statements. Treatment records indicated Stebbins felt he was chronically targeted by the government and law enforcement because he “has the brains to be a leader and change things.” He acknowledged perseverative thoughts regarding this issue. (**Ex. A - ARS 85**)

Ms. Johnson conducted a search of public records to get more information regarding Stebbins' 2011 arrest for assaulting his father. (**Ex. B**) Once she entered his name, a number of lawsuits came up. (**Ex. B**) Ms. Johnson looked at the lawsuits to determine whether or not he had any additional criminal charges. (**Ex. B**) Upon review, she determined they were not criminal charges against him. Instead, they were lawsuits he had filed against his parents, Wal-Mart, the U of A,

and federal judges. Ms. Johnson noted that the lawsuits were mainly civil rights and discrimination to accurately reflect the type of lawsuit and to document that they were not criminal. (**Ex. B**)

In her Conclusions and Recommendations, Ms. Johnson made no reference whatsoever to Stebbins' litigation history. (**Ex. A - ARS 86**) Instead, she cited to his history of physical aggression and threatening statements, which in her opinion, suggested Stebbins was not currently appropriate for vocational rehabilitation services. (**Ex. A - ARS 86**)

Leslie Johnson was not the final decision-maker with regard to determining Stebbins' eligibility. That person was Amy Jones. (**Ex. A – ARS 122 & 130**)

Amy Jones is employed by the Arkansas Department of Career Education as a Rehabilitation Area Manager for Arkansas Rehabilitation Services. (**Ex. C**) She has held the position for 4 years as Manager, 13 years prior as a VR counselor and 17 years total with ARS. She supervises offices in Harrison and Fayetteville. (**Ex. C**)

Ms. Jones first learned of Stebbins' litigation history from Stebbins. (**Ex. C**) This was during their December 8, 2015 telephone call. Ms. Jones was the fourth ARS employee to speak with Stebbins that day. (**Ex. A - ARS 64 – 68**)

During their conversation, Stebbins displayed the same communication behaviors that other ARS staff had documented that day. He stated he was angry at the government and that explained a bit of why he was mad at ARS – because they are the government. Ms. Jones explained the process for eligibility and plan

development to Stebbins again. She asked him about his past college experience. Stebbins reported that he had been thrown out of the U of A for making threats in 2007. He reported that he then went to North Arkansas College and that the teachers provided him accommodations by pulling him aside to explain his behavior. Stebbins was unable to complete most of his semesters. (**Ex. A - ARS 67**)

Stebbins reported he'd been seen by St. Bernard's Medical Center in Jonesboro in April 2015, but had received no follow up services since that time. Ms. Jones asked him about his discharge report and recommendations. He reported that he'd been told to go somewhere for counseling, and did one time, but that was it. Ms. Jones expressed her concern for his well-being and mental stability based on the conversation they were having. Throughout the conversation Stebbins maintained his escalated voice and rapid breathing and extreme agitation. Ms. Jones asked about his family or any support system he might have so she could contact them regarding her concerns. Stebbins reported that he hated his family. He said he cannot control his anger, especially when he cannot get any answers. Ms. Jones explained ARS' system and answered all of his questions. She told him she'd speak with Mr. Cook (his counselor) and the psychological examiner and would try to call him back the following day. (**Ex. A - ARS 67-68**)

Ms. Jones performed a review of the partial hospital records Stebbins provided to his counselor, Mr. Cook, on December 1, 2015. In the records, the doctor reported that Stebbins did not and would not provide them with a medical history. The records further stated that Stebbins was arrested for domestic battery against

his father. Stebbins reported to the doctor that he was thrown out of the U of A for making threats. David made threats to numerous employees at the U of A to the point of terroristic threatening. (**Ex. A - ARS 71**)

Ms. Jones read the court documents related to the terroristic threatening incident and found the facts to be very disturbing. (**Ex. B**) Ms. Jones did not conduct any independent research related to the civil cases. (**Ex. B**)

Ms. Jones did not deny Stebbins vocational rehabilitation due to his previous filings of civil rights lawsuits. (**Ex. B**) Further, Ms. Jones did not base her determination that Stebbins was ineligible for services on his prior civil litigation. (**Ex. B**)

A review of Stebbins pre-December 2015 litigation does not shed light on any causal connection between the Defendants and the lawsuits. A cursory review of the cases illustrates the following:

- In 2010, Stebbins filed 5 federal lawsuits.
- The defendants in the 2010 lawsuits included: Mid States Promotions; Jason Jones; Full Sail University (x2); Wal-Mart (x2); The University of Arkansas; and Office of the U of A Chancellor.
- In 2010, Stebbins filed 6 federal and 3 state court lawsuits.
- The defendants in the 2011 lawsuits included: NET-ARB, Inc.; Harp & Associates (x2); Fred Kirkpatrick; Legal Aid of Arkansas; 7 AR Sup. Ct. Justices; Boone County Circuit Court, and the State of Arkansas.
- In 2012, Stebbins filed 6 federal and 2 state court lawsuits.

- The defendants in the 2012 lawsuits included: Boone County; Sheriff Danny Hickman; Social Security Admin Commissioner; two public defenders Lew Marczuk and Timothy Bunch; Rita & David D. Stebbins (x2); Wes Bradford; State of Arkansas (x2); Boone County Circuit Court (x2); Gordon Webb; Motel 6; Jennie Steen, Leslie Steen, and the Arkansas Supreme Court.
- In 2013, Stebbins filed 1 federal and 2 state court lawsuits.
- The defendants in the 2013 lawsuits included: Rhonda Watkins; Legal Aid; Nick Churchill, and the State of Arkansas.
- In 2014, Stebbins again filed 1 federal and 2 state court lawsuits.
- The defendants in the 2014 lawsuits included: the State of Arkansas; then Governor Mike Beebe; Great Southern Bank, and Rita & David D. Stebbins.
- In 2015, Stebbins filed 2 federal lawsuits and 1 state lawsuit.
- The defendants in the 2015 lawsuits included: Donna gay, Jim Hannah, State of Arkansas, Arkansas Administrative Offices of the Courts, Russell Rogers, David D. Stebbins, James Goldie, Kristie Williams, Gordon Webb, Brad Karren, Wes Bradford, City of Harrison, Robert Turley, Josh Applegate, John Doe Police Officer, Geoff Thompson and Jason Day. **(Ex. D)**

Stebbins does not offer an explanation as to why ARS or Amy Jones would have been upset or even cared that he was filing lawsuits. Neither Ms. Jones or

ARS were not named in any of his litigation, spanning back at least 5 years prior to his ARS application submission, and as far as anyone can tell, had no connection with any of the named parties. Simply stated, there is no causal connection between the two. For the reasons stated, Stebbins retaliation claim must fail as a matter of law.

B. Stebbins has failed to establish a *prima facie* claim of disability discrimination.

To state a disability discrimination claim under Title II of the ADA, Stebbins must show that: (1) he is a qualified individual with a disability; (2) he was excluded from participation in or denied the benefits of a public entity's services, programs or activities, or was otherwise discriminated against by the entity; and (3) such exclusion, denial or discrimination was "by reason of" his disability. *Folkerts v. City of Waverly*, 707 F.3d. 975, 983 (8th Cir. 2013) Under Title II, a "qualified individual with a disability" is a person "who, with or without reasonable modifications to rules, policies, or practices...meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities by a public entity." 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2). Stebbins will be unable to satisfy all three elements; therefore his claim must fail.

As previously stated in their Motion to Dismiss, Stebbins was not denied ARS's services because of his disability; rather, Stebbins was not otherwise qualified to receive vocational benefits from ARS, *i.e.* able to meet all of the program's requirements *in spite* of his disabilities. Stebbins would not have been eligible to receive any rehabilitative services in the absence of his disabilities.

However, having a disability does not automatically make an individual otherwise qualified. *See, e.g., Mallett v. Wisconsin Div. of Vocational Rehab.*, 130 F.3d 1245, 1257 (7th Cir. 1997) (holding plaintiff who was denied further vocational rehabilitation funds to attend graduate school was not “otherwise qualified” to receive the benefits). A qualified individual with a disability is defined as any person who “meets the essential eligibility requirements for the receipt of services or the participation in programs or activities provided by a public entity.” 42 U.S.C. § 12131(2).

Arkansas law provides ARS’s policy regarding who is qualified to receive services:

The policy and scope of the Arkansas Rehabilitation Services shall be to provide increased employment of individuals with disabilities through the provision of individualized training, independent living services, education and support services, and meaningful opportunities for employment in integrated work settings to maximize employment, economic self-sufficiency, independence, and inclusion and integration into society.

Ark. Code. Ann. § 25-30-201(a). The Arkansas legislature has specifically declared it to be the policy of the State of Arkansas to “provide needed and feasible rehabilitation services to eligible disabled individuals...to the end that *they may engage in useful and remunerative occupations to the extent of their capabilities.*”

Ark. Code Ann. § 20-79-202(a) (emphasis added). The legislature further stated that ARS’s services shall be provided to disabled individuals “whose rehabilitation the Director of the Arkansas Rehabilitation Services determines, after full investigation, can be satisfactorily achieved...” Ark. Code Ann. § 20-79-213(a)(1).

To that end, ARS provides rehabilitation services to “eligible physically or mentally disabled individuals and those who can benefit from vocational rehabilitation and independent living services, *as determined by the agency to be eligible therefor.*” Ark. Code Ann. § 25-30-203(a) (emphasis added). In other words, ARS helps those individuals with disabilities that it determines are likely to succeed in the workforce with some temporary assistance from ARS. Only those individuals who are likely to succeed in the workforce are eligible for assistance from ARS. And the determination of whether an individual is likely to succeed in the workforce is solely within the discretion of ARS.

Stebbins’ allegation that he was denied ARS services *because of* is incorrect. Stebbins would not have been eligible to receive ARS services at all if he had not been an individual with a disability. However, having a disability does not automatically make an individual eligible for ARS services.

For all individuals applying for services, ARS will conduct an assessment to determine eligibility. (**DE 79, p. 19**) There is a “presumptive eligibility” for SSD/SSI recipients. (***Id.***) The presumption means that the process will not be delayed for the gathering medical records. The “presumption” does not mean that the individual does not still have to be assessed, because the assessment will still occur. (***Id.***)

During his initial meeting with his counselor, Stebbins provided documentation that reflected as of October 31, 2015, he was receiving \$733.00 per month in SSI benefits. (**Ex. A – ARS 41**) As such, there would have been a

“presumptive eligibility” in favor of Stebbins; however, the analysis did not end there.

Stebbins’ assessment included analyzing his history of interactions with ARS staff members, past records and history, and his refusal for treatment, all made him ineligible for services in December 2015. (**Ex. A – ARS 122, 130; DE 79, pp. 19 – 22**)

According to the Client Contact Notes, which were prepared on the date that appears in the upper portion of the records, each and every verbal interaction Stebbins had with ARS staff members was alarming and raised red flags. (**Ex. A - ARS 42 – 44; 62 - 68, 72; and 77 – 78**). Stebbins’ behavior was so alarming that the Harrison Office staff felt great concerns for their physical safety and reported Stebbins’ behavior to the Harrison Police Department. (**Ex. A - ARS 70 & 74**). A review of the client history, specifically: (a) his unwillingness to follow physicians’ orders in obtaining counseling services upon his release from St. Bernard’s Behavioral Facility on April 30, 2015; (b) his past terroristic threatening incident; (c) his domestic battery charges, and (d) his unwillingness to provide detailed medical information to both the staff at St. Bernard’s and ARS – all impacted his assessment. (**Ex. A – ARS 121; Ex. B**)

Ms. Jones asked Leslie Johnson, a Licensed Psychological Examiner, to conduct a records review on Stebbins. Ms. Jones wanted Ms. Johnson’s input in determining the feasibility of VR (vocational Rehabilitation) services/training for Stebbins. (**Ex. A - ARS 84 – 86**) After her review, Ms. Johnson provided Ms. Jones

with her conclusions and recommendations. In Ms. Johnson's opinion, as of December 2015, Stebbins was not appropriate for vocational rehabilitation services. **(Ex. A - ARS 84 – 86; Ex. B)** Ms. Johnson strongly recommended a referral to a local mental healthcare provider for Stebbins. She opined that his vocational success would depend on him stabilizing and effectively managing his psychiatric issues. **(Ex. A - ARS 84 – 86)** Further, in order for Stebbins to be appropriate for ARS services, Ms. Johnson stated that he should be able to demonstrate a period of stable functioning, and be able to provide documentation from his mental healthcare providers that his symptoms were well-managed and were in agreement that he was ready for training, school, or work. **(Ex. A - ARS 85 – 86)**

Ms. Johnson documented a list of ways in which Stebbins' observed or reported problem areas were likely to be manifested in a vocational setting. The list included:

- Impulsivity may result in poor choices in job environment;
- Depression may interfere with counseling/job interviews;
- May be source of distraction to co-workers;
- Difficulty assessing consequences of decision alternatives;
- Difficulty relating with instructors/students/co-workers;
- Difficulty performing work tasks which involve people;
- Difficulty changing behavior to meet requirements;
- Emotional intensity may interfere with task performance; and
- Conflicts may preclude adequate task performance. **(Ex. A – ARS 86; Ex. B)**

In December 2015, Ms. Jones felt that the provision any ARS services to Stebbins would potentially jeopardize the safety of any ARS vendor paid to provide services. (**Ex. B**) She felt that Stebbins' untreated mental health and instability could be further aggravated / worsen given the stressors of college training, employment, or any involvement with the public at his current mental state, and the risk for Stebbins to cause harm to himself or others was too great a risk to take. (***Id.***) She felt that without mental health treatment and a period of mental stability Stebbins would not benefit in terms of an employment outcome from the provision of their services. (***Id.***) ARS services are specially designed and funded to assist eligible individuals to obtain and / or maintain employment. (**Ex. B**)

The manifestations identified by Ms. Johnson, and the opinions reached by Ms. Jones were not based upon a diagnosis if Asperger's. (**Ex. B & C**) They were based upon Stebbins' exhibited threatening behavior. (**Ex. B & C**)

Stebbins has not and unfortunately cannot show that he would benefit from ARS services in that his rehabilitation into the workforce could be satisfactorily achieved with some assistance from ARS. And it is on that criterion that Stebbins fell short.

Per Ark. Code Ann. § 20-79-213(a)(1), ARS is to conduct a "full investigation" into whether an applicant is likely to be satisfactorily rehabilitated with ARS assistance. As part of the investigation into whether Stebbins met that requirement, he admits that ARS had a Licensed Psychological Examiner review his medical records and perform a public records search on him. That investigation

revealed that Stebbins' exhibited symptoms that "would interfere with Plaintiff's vocational efforts." (**D.E. 2, ¶22**).

Stebbins does not deny that he suffers from the above symptoms. Rather, he alleges that Defendants' articulation of the above symptoms as reasons he would not benefit from ARS services, is an "open confession" that they discriminated against him. (**D.E. 2, ¶25**). On the contrary, these symptoms are illustrative of why Stebbins could not, without some further counseling services and a maintained period of stability which ARS recommended, succeed in the workforce.

While Stebbins alleges that his past academic performance² shows that he was qualified to receive assistance from ARS to return to college, academic performance is not the only factor that determines success in college. Schools also have conduct and disciplinary requirements, and courts have held that individuals who cannot meet these standards may not be "otherwise qualified" for vocational rehabilitative services. *Bercovitch v. Baldwin Sch., Inc.*, 133 F.3d 141, 154-55 (1st Cir. 1998). Moreover, success in college is not the standard by which ARS determines if individuals are eligible for their services; rather, it is whether an individual can enter the work force after successful completion of their education. ARS determined, as it is authorized to do by statute, that the answer to that question as it pertains to Stebbins is no.

The Eighth Circuit addressed a similar issue in *Reaves v. Missouri Dep't of Elementary & Secondary Educ.*, 422 F.3d 674 (8th Cir. 2005). In *Reaves*, the

² Defendants do not dispute that Stebbins attended North Arkansas College between the fall of 2008 and first summer session of 2010. During that time, Stebbins enrolled in 19 classes. Of those 19 classes, Stebbins withdrew from 9 of them and received no grade. **ARS 83**

plaintiff sued over denial by Missouri Division of Vocational Rehabilitation of the plaintiff's request for funds to purchase equipment for the plaintiff's proposed electronic acupuncture business. The plaintiff alleged that the denial was discrimination based on the plaintiff's disability. The Eighth Circuit held that testimony demonstrated that the plaintiff was not well-suited to own the business that she sought to start up, and that the plaintiff was, therefore, not an otherwise qualified individual with a disability as it pertained to receipt of the requested services. *Id.* This Court should similarly rule that Stebbins will be unable to establish a prima facie case of disability discrimination because he is not an otherwise qualified individual to receive services from ARS.

Stebbins' complaint is based on the assumption that by virtue of his disabilities he should automatically receive vocational assistance from ARS. However, having a disability is only one of the factors that determines whether an individual is eligible for ARS services. It is undisputed that Stebbins' Asperger Syndrome and his other disabilities have manifested in ways that "severely hinder[ed]" his ability to socialize with others, make friends, get jobs, get a girlfriend, etc." (**D.E. 2, ¶ 7**). In fact, Stebbins states in his complaint that it was "out of the question" for him to attempt to get along in society and that he has instead chosen to "file suit in federal court" to settle his disputes. (**D.E. 2, ¶8**). Because Stebbins is not an "otherwise qualified" individual with a disability as it pertains to ARS services, he will be unable to establish facts that constitute a violation of Title II of the ADA.

Even if this Court were to determine that Stebbins was able to satisfy the first required element and was determined to be “a qualified individual” with a disability, Defendants deny he would be able to satisfy the second and third required elements. Again, while Defendants acknowledge Stebbins was not provided the funds he requested, they deny that Stebbins was discriminated against. With regard to the third element – such exclusion, denial or discrimination was “by reason of” his disability – Stebbins has not established this element and will be unable to do so in the future.

The evidence presented by the Defendants establishes that Stebbins' assessment (history of his interaction with ARS staff members, past records and history, and Stebbins' refusal for treatment) made him ineligible for services in December 2015. Ms. Jones felt that

In December 2015, Ms. Jones felt that the provision any ARS services to Stebbins would potentially jeopardize the safety of any ARS vendor (i.e., Arkansas Tech) paid to provide services. (**Ex. B**) She felt that Stebbins' untreated mental health and instability could be further aggravated / worsen given the stressors of college training, employment, or any involvement with the public at his current mental state, and the risk for Stebbins to cause harm to himself or others was too great a risk to take. (**Ex. B**) She felt that without mental health treatment and a period of mental stability Stebbins would not benefit in terms of an employment outcome from the provision of our services. (**Ex. B**) Their services are specially

designed and funded to assist eligible individuals to obtain and / or maintain employment. (**Ex. B**)

Stebbins also advances the argument that he was discriminated against because the Defendants did not offer him any “reasonable accommodations.” In his motion, Stebbins suggests that a “reasonable accommodation” would have been to have allowed him to attend college while simultaneously attending therapy for his symptoms. (**DE 82, ¶ 42**) Given his failure to follow physician’s orders following his alleged April 2015 suicide attempt to seek counseling, along with the mental instability Stebbins was exhibiting in December 2015, the Defendants would not have supported this as a viable option. Stebbins was told what he could do in order to be reassessed. (**Ex. A – ARS 130**). Until his mental instability was leveled out, the Defendants did not feel safe in proceeding with Stebbins’ application and deemed him to be ineligible as of December 2015.

For all of the reasons stated, Stebbins has not and will not be able to establish a *prima facie* case of disability discrimination. For these reasons, his motion should be denied.

C. Stebbins has failed to establish a *prima facie* claim of a First Amendment retaliation claim against Amy Jones.

To establish a First Amendment retaliation claim under § 1983, Stebbins must show that: (1) he engaged in a protected activity; (2) he suffered an adverse action that would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing in the activity;

and (3) the adverse action was motivated “at least in part” by the exercise of the protected activity. *Revels v. Vincenz*, 382 F.3d 870, 876 (8th Cir. 2004)

As acknowledged above, Defendants do not dispute that Stebbins can satisfy the first element – he engaged in a statutorily protected activity. Defendants admit that, over the years, Stebbins has filed a number of lawsuits in various courts. (**Ex. D**)

Defendants do, however, dispute whether or not Stebbins will be able to or has satisfied the second element – he suffered an adverse action that would chill a person of ordinary firmness from continuing in the activity. Stebbins has not stopped filing lawsuits since being told he was ineligible for benefits in December 2015.

In 2016, Stebbins proceeded with his pro se appeal in *David A. Stebbins v. David D. Stebbins* in the Arkansas Court of Appeals, CV-16-16. (**Ex. E**) Stebbins filed various motions and briefs over the course of 15 months.

On September 2, 2016, Stebbins filed a Complaint with jury demand in *David A. Stebbins v. State of Arkansas*, in the Eastern District of Arkansas, 4:16CV00638 BRW. (**Ex. E**) Then on December 2, 2016, he filed a Complaint with jury demand against the State of Arkansas and Boone County Circuit Court in the Western District of Arkansas, 3:17CV03016 TLB. And on December 31, 2016, he filed a Complaint with jury demand against the State of Arkansas and Boone County Circuit Court in the Eastern District of Arkansas, 4:16CV00878 BSM. (**Ex. E**) It is apparent that the actions (or inactions) taken by ARS in December 2015 did not

deter or prevent Stebbins with the filing of lawsuits. For these reasons, Stebbins cannot satisfy the second element necessary to establish a *prima facie* case.

Defendants have already addressed the third element – whether the adverse action was motivated “at least in part” by the exercise of the protected activity. The answer is no. As a result, Stebbins’ motion for summary judgment on his First Amendment claim should be denied.

V. CONCLUSION

David Stebbins filed this lawsuit alleging discrimination and retaliation claims, under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) and 42 U.S.C. § 1983³, against the State of Arkansas, Arkansas Rehabilitation Services (“ARS”), and Amy Jones, manager of the Northwest Arkansas District 1 of ARS. Stebbins alleges that the Defendants discriminated against him based on his disabilities, in violation of Title II of the ADA, by denying his request for funds to assist him in attend college. He alleges the Defendants denied his funding requests in retaliation for his multiple civil lawsuits. Further, he asserts a § 1983 claim against Amy Jones claiming that her denial of his request for funding was in retaliation for him exercising his First Amendment right to engage in protected activity, i.e., his disability-discrimination litigation history.

Stebbins has moved for summary judgment on these claims. His motion on each of his claims should be denied, as he has failed to satisfy the elements required

³ Stebbins’ § 1983 claim against Defendant Jones for damages was dismissed on July 27, 2017. (DE 55)

for each claim. Defendants respectfully ask this Court to deny Stebbins' motion in its entirety.

WHEREFORE, Defendants respectfully request this Court deny Plaintiff's motion, and for any and all other just and proper relief to which they may be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

Leslie Rutledge
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Christine A. Cryer, Senior Assistant Attorney General, do hereby certify that on October 12, 2017, I electronically filed the forgoing with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system.

I, Christine A. Cryer, hereby certify that on October 12, 2017, I mailed the document by U.S. Postal Service to the following non CM/ECF participant:

Mr. David Stebbins
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Harrison, Arkansas 72601

/s/ Christine A. Cryer